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2.73 1917

HOFFMAN'S

WHEAT BOOK

FALL SEEDS FOR THE FARM

TIMOTHY SEED ALFALFA SEED

SEED WHEAT



Field, Heads and Grains of Hoffman's "Leap's Prolific"



HOFFMAN HOMESTEAD FARM

A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc.

LANDISVILLE, LANCASTER COUNTY, PA.

OUR MONEY BACK PLAN

Return of Seed Allowed and Your Money Refunded if You Want It

That is—if seed or anything we sell—is not up to your expectations you can ship it back. Four days are allowed after arrival at your station to look it over and decide. You need not give proof. We won't argue. You are the Supreme Court in the matter. You needn't take other goods. If you prefer the money—return the goods and we'll do the same with your money and pay all freight charges. We will not be responsible in any way for seed or resultant crop after it is planted. Too many conditions we can't control are involved after seed is sown. Seed arriving too late to plant, account of delays en route, must not be returned without our consent.

Extra Allowance of Time for Return of Grass Seed. Customers desiring to have grass seed tested for purity by National, State, or College Agronomist, will be allowed extra time—all that is needed—for return of seed. This extra allowance is conditional that original report of examination of seed be sent us with claim for refund.

Bags are Free and not Weighed in with Seed. This saves you the annoyance of figuring on bags when making up your order. The cost of bags is figured closely in the price of seed. Consider this in comparing our prices with others. They charge you extra for bags—we don't. This Fall good cotton bags are worth nearly 40c each.

We Pay the Freight Under Certain Conditions Clearly Stated Under "Freight Offers" No. 1 and No. 2. This brings our business close to your door. You will know exactly what your seed costs you—sacked and delivered.

Freight Paid Offer No. 1

We will pay all freight charges on orders amounting to 300 pounds to be shipped at one time to any freight station in Pennsylvania, West Va., Dela., R. I., Virginia, Ohio, Maryland, N. Y., Mass., N. J. and Conn.

Freight Paid Offer No. 2

If you are not in our Freight Paid Territory, and order 300 pounds or more, we allow 20c per 100 pounds to help pay freight charges. Deduct this allowance from your remittance when ordering.

When Seed is to be Forwarded by Parcel Post, add for Postage as per Schedule on back of enclosed Order Sheet.

Price Changes. We omit quotations of seed from catalog. This is due to the constant changes in values and our desire to quote very closely. A separate "Price List" showing prices is mailed with catalog. If you delay placing your order, ask us for latest "Price List" when you are ready. "Price Lists" will be mailed as often as you ask for them.

Payment Must Accompany Orders. Remit by Money Order, Draft, or Cash by registered mail. Your check will be acceptable if you have money in bank.

Early

Insure your being ready to sow in time.

Give an opportunity to examine and reject seed you buy before it is too late to arrange for others.

Orders

Prevent disappointment in not getting the variety you wish.

Command our best personal attention before the season's rush.

Order early. It is not too early to-day.

A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc.

LANDISVILLE, LANCASTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc., Landisville, Lancaster County, Pa.

SIRS :—I send herewith \$ _____ in the form of ^{M. O.} ~~Draft~~ ^{Check} ~~Cash~~ for which send the following seeds, etc. This order is given on condition that I may take advantage of your money back offer if goods are not satisfactory. I waive all claim to damages after seed is sown.

Date

Name _____

Post Office _____ R. F. D. _____ State _____

Ship to
Freight Office

County State

Here state whether by Freight, Express or Mail. }
Consult Freight Paid Offers. We do not Pay Express Charges. }
 If by mail remit for postage per rates on back of sheet. }

[illegible]

See Parcels Post Rates and Freight Paid Offers No. 1 and 2 on Other Side

WHEN SEED IS TO BE FORWARDED BY PARCELS POST

ADD FOR POSTAGE AS PER
FOLLOWING SCHEDULE—

FROM LANDISVILLE, PA.

To any Post Office in	{ Pennsylvania—Delaware—District of Columbia—Maryland—New Jersey	{ 5c for first lb. 1c for each additional lb. Limit 50 lbs.
To any Post Office in	{ New York—Virginia—West Vir- ginia—Massachusetts—Connecti- cut—Rhode Island	{ 6c for first lb. 2c for each additional lb. Limit 20 lbs.
To any Post Office in	{ Ohio—Michigan—Indiana—Ken- tucky—N. Carolina—S. Carolina —Maine—N. H.—Vermont	{ 7c for first lb. 4c for each additional lb. Limit 20 lbs.
To any Post Office in	{ Iowa—Wis.—Illinois—Missouri— Ark.—Tenn.—Miss.—Alabama —Georgia—Florida	{ 8c for first lb. 6c for each additional lb. Limit 20 lbs.
To any Post Office in	{ Minn.—N. Dakota—S. Dakota— Nebraska—Kansas—Oklahoma —Louisiana	{ 9c for first lb. 8c for each additional lb. Limit 20 lbs.
To any Post Office in	{ Montana—Wyoming—Colorado— New Mexico—Texas	{ 10c for first lb. 10c for each additional lb. Limit 20 lbs.
To any Post Office in	{ Washington—Oregon—Idaho— California—Nevada—Utah—Ari- zona	{ 12c per lb. Limit 20 lbs.

In calculating Postage, add one pound for packing to the actual weight of seed to be mailed.

Freight Paid Offer No. 1

We will Prepay all Freight on orders amounting to 300 lbs. to be shipped at one time to any freight station in Pennsylvania, West Va., Delaware, R. I., Virginia, Maryland, Ohio, New York, Mass., New Jersey and Connecticut.

Freight Paid Offer No. 2

If you are not in our Freight Paid Territory and order 300 lbs. or more, shipped at one time, we allow 20c per 100 lbs. to help pay freight charges.

Deduct this allowance from your remittance when ordering.

Payment Must Accompany Orders. Remit by Money Order, Draft, or Cash by registered mail. Your check will be acceptable if you have money in bank.

A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc.

LANDISVILLE, LANCASTER COUNTY, PENNA.

THIS "WHEAT BOOK"

is issued primarily to advertise the Hoffman Wheats for Seed Purposes. It is the 19th issue from the Hoffman Homestead Farm. This season considerable space is devoted to the question—"How to Get a Crop of Wheat," and less to the announcement of the merits of the Hoffman Wheats. In fact, the Hoffman Wheats have become so widely known and are so much in demand that all the seed at our disposal could be sold in this year of abnormal demand without distribution of this "Wheat Book." It is issued, however, to our old friends and to new prospectives who may ask for it for their guidance in making up their orders for their seed needs.

"Hoffman's Seed Wheat is Hardy"—excels in vigor and vitality. The Lancaster County soils where Hoffman's Seed Wheat is produced seem peculiarly adapted for the growing of very vigorous winter wheat. This is a section of severe changes of weather—extremes of heat and cold—warm rains following heavy snows—blizzards and heat waves. The fact that year after year Hoffman's Seed Wheat continues to outlive such seasons must mean that resultant crops from its seeding are engrafted with strength to reproduce themselves in vigor—health, and abundance wherever taken to be sown. These superior qualities go along with Hoffman's Seed Wheat, to the profit of its users—gains in increased yields of both grain and straw.

"Hoffman's Seed Wheat is Clean." To insure the cleanliness of Hoffman's Seed Wheat no trouble, labor, or expense is spared. We start by sowing only clean seed on only clean land. When necessary, fields are hand-cleaned before harvest—unusual care is taken while threshing—lastly, when brought from the farms to our warehouse, Hoffman's Seed Wheat is cleaned **clean**, through three large machines that include every modern principle of seed cleaning. Hoffman's Seed Wheat is free of cockle—garlic—chess—smut—rye.

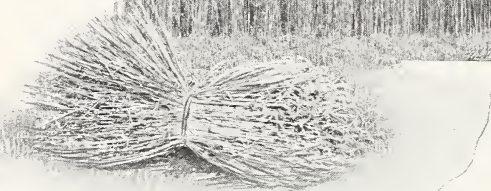
Many of the most successful wheat growers now **buy "Hoffman's Seed Wheat" each year**, even though they do not change varieties. Others renew seed every second year. The seed brought from Lancaster County soil and cleaned by Hoffman's thorough process means assured life and strength to any stand of wheat. Taken all together, the farmer who sticks to some variety of wheat that has "run out" long since is surely not a good business farmer—when for a very small amount per acre, he can change to Hoffman's Seed Wheat and be assured of increased yields.

"Costs Very Little to Change to Hoffman's Seed Wheat." It will require about one-half bushel per acre less of Hoffman's Seed Wheat than it does of your wheat. Figure it out. Learn how very little the change will stand you. Next harvest your interest on this extra amount will be paid back to you many times over. **Change This Year** when more bushels of wheat per acre will mean so much to you—and your Country, too.

"Varieties of Wheat"—listed in this "Wheat Book"—include the heaviest yielding varieties known. Any wheat grower who is not now getting satisfactory results from his efforts will find added profits, and certainly added pleasure, in changing to "Hoffman's Seed Wheat." Very best evidence you can get of the exceptional merits of "Hoffman's Seed Wheat" is to entrust your crop to it this Fall—you will be well repaid.

"TESTIMONIALS"

You will find none in this "Wheat Book." Files in our office contain hundreds of letters showing thorough satisfaction expressed by users of Hoffman's Seed Wheat. Our business—our reputation is pledged to the descriptions, records of crops, etc., named in this "Wheat Book," and we ask your confidence in our statements. (See "Money Back" Offer inside front cover of this "Wheat Book.")



Leap's Prolific

Beardless.
Chaff—white.
Grain—hard, large, dark.
Straw—long, stiff.
Ripens—early.
Sow only 1½ bu. per acre.

"Leap's Prolific" has taken rank as one of the most profitable winter wheats known. What has added greatly to its favor as an all around variety is the fact that it lacks faults. If "Leap's Prolific" can be improved upon, it as yet has not shown where this is even necessary.

As far as six years back "Leap's Prolific" was much in favor in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. For trial on Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, soils, a lot of exceptionally pure seed of "Leap's Prolific" was purchased by us from that valley. Same was given to four of our growers in the Fall of 1913. They had their land in good condition—thoroughly worked—did not use over 200 pounds of fertilizer per acre. They sowed "Leap's Prolific" at the rate of 1¼ bushels per acre. The seeding took place between September 25th and October 5th. Next harvest these were the results:—

Mr. Minnich—10 acres.....	threshed 441 bu.
Mr. Irvin—14 acres.....	threshed 519 bu.
Mr. Christ Nolt—12 acres.....	threshed 457 bu.
Mr. Sam. Nolt—12 acres.....	threshed 554 bu.

As you figure—this crop was 37 to 46 bushels per acre. The four field average was over 40 bushels per acre. The next year, 1915, the acreage was much increased. Similar yields resulted, and an average very nearly as high for the larger acreage.

Last harvest, 1916, produced equally encouraging results. Several of our growers who heretofore grew bearded varieties became so interested in seeing "Leap's Prolific" grow on neighbors' fields that they were eager to change to it. As this "Wheat Book" goes to press, the 1917 harvest is nearing. Of course, no yields for this year can be named, but from present indications there is no doubt whatever but that "Leap's Prolific" will again live up to its great record. "Leap's Prolific" is truly a prolific type. From its performance here, and wherever planted in the past four years, it surely can be relied upon for exceptional yields year after year. The acreage for the 1918 crop will be enormous. Do not fail to establish your best wheat year. Start a field of "Leap's Prolific"—you will be well paid for so doing in increased yields per acre—both grain and straw.

"Leap's Prolific" Stools Out Well—Only Light Seeding Required

No heavy seeding is necessary for best results with "Leap's Prolific." Even though you have been sowing your wheat two bushels to the acre—don't sow "Leap's Prolific" heavier than 1½ bushels per acre. Some of the very best crops grown here were started at only a bushel and

a peck per acre. Safest amount to be seeded is $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels. Don't sow more. "Leap's Prolific," grown here in Lancaster County and put through our thorough cleaning plants, will stool out wonderfully well, root deeply, and produce a great bunch of stalks from each grain. Heavier seeding will simply mean an unnecessary outlay for the starting of the crop—which from close observation, is uncalled for.

On the bushel and a half per acre plan, you can start "Leap's Prolific" this year of high wheat prices for almost no extra cost. Take the two bushels of your wheat that you would set back for seed to your miller—then with the money that you receive for that two bushels and very little additional you buy $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of Hoffman's "Leap's Prolific." As said above, the "Leap's Prolific" will stand you but a few cents per acre more. You see, in this way, seed of limited value can be exchanged with very little outlay of cash for a valuable variety—one that has established a reputation for itself as a heavy yielder wherever taken to be sown.

You should enlist with the army of Hoffman's "Leap's Prolific" growers this year. You will be "doing your bit" for increased grain production for 1918.

No Faults Found in "Leap's Prolific"

Your experience has taught you, in wheat as with most everything else you have to deal with, whenever you have something that is out of the ordinary, there is just one thing that keeps it from being perfect. In wheats, there are sometimes more than one of the following shortcomings:—

"Maybe it's soft in the straw—possibly short, too—maybe it's a little too late—shells out too freely—or possibly the grains are too small or soft." Not so with "Leap's Prolific." From very close watching, none of these faults are charged against this great variety.

The grain is the prettiest we ever saw for a smooth-chaff wheat—large, dark red, of the old Longberry type. The glumes containing the grains are short and very close together. On this account "Leap's Prolific" does not shatter or shell out easily. The glumes being so tightly closed protects "Leap's Prolific" when on shock from sprouting easily, as they shield the grains to some extent from the water of a soaking rain.

The straw is stiff—standing up very well in bad wheat weather. "Leap's Prolific" yields great tonnage of straw.

Customers have sent in very gratifying reports from their millers regarding the entirely satisfactory way in which "Leap's Prolific" works up for them. "Leap's Prolific" is a truly great, all around wheat of much merit, with no complaints registered against it.

"Leap's Prolific" is Hardy

Lancaster County has seasons that make hardy Seed Wheat. The winters are changeable. For a time there will be extreme cold spells—again, several days of warm thaws. Ofttimes our coldest weather exists when wheat fields are entirely uncovered; that is, no snow protects them—and wheat to endure such severe, rigid tests must be made of the "right kind of stuff." Yet "Leap's Prolific" has come through every time in A No. 1 shape. Customers who purchased "Leap's Prolific" in states North of here reported very good results in past seasons. Even this year "Leap's Prolific" promises good crops from those regions of upper New York State, where extreme low temperatures ruled during the late Winter of 1917.

Heads are White—Well Formed—Beardless

Note the build of the head on the right hand side of this page—an actual photograph of a head of "Leap's Prolific." The straw is longer than the average smooth-head wheats. A field of "Leap's Prolific" is a pleasing sight to any farmer. Its nature is to grow very uniform, both in size of heads and length of straw. This is a desirable feature and evidence of full yield.

"Leap's Prolific" for all Soils

Naturally, the better the soil the better the crop of anything. But you don't have to have exceptionally rich soil for "Leap's Prolific." It does best there, of course. But it has been doing way above the average with proper use of suitable fertilizer on medium soils. "Leap's Prolific" is also suitable for thin soils. You can't expect bumper crops on poor land, but "Leap's Prolific" will yield better under neglect than any other sort of smooth-chaff wheat known.

Mr. Business Farmer:

It is to you the merits of "Leap's Prolific" must appeal—a variety without fault—an extraordinary stooler, requiring less seed per acre—hardy—producing more bushels per acre—excelling under any conditions of soil and climate.

"Leap's Prolific" spells satisfaction to the last letter. A crop of "Leap's Prolific" means pleasure to its grower—one they can share in pride with their friends—and, above all, increased profits to its users. "Leap's Prolific" for Business. There is Profit in "Leap's Prolific." See Price List.



Golden Wave

Bearded.

Chaff—amber brown.

Berry—plump, red, large.

Straw—tall, very stiff, even.

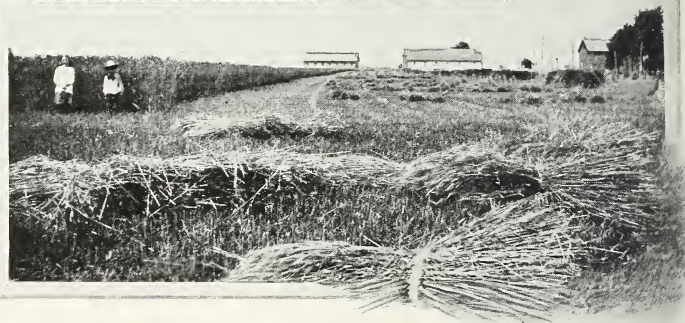
Ripens—Early.

Sow $1\frac{3}{4}$ bu. per acre.



"Golden Wave"

has earned its title as the leader of Bearded Wheat. The only fault of "Golden Wave" is that it grows "Bearded." Only some would call this a fault, because there are hundreds among our customers who sow nothing but a bearded type of wheat. To those the "Golden Wave" variety is highly recommended.



"Golden Wave"—Tall, Stiff Straw—Does Not Shatter

"Golden Wave" is reliable—does well alike on rich and thin land. It is an exceptional stooler. The greatest point in its favor, besides its being a heavy yielder, is its ability to stand up well under trying weather conditions. The straw is long and stiff, thick walled, and well prepared to carry a heavy weight of grain. This is all in great favor when harvest time comes—even in "off" wheat years—for good work can be done with a binder on "Golden Wave" fields.

"Golden Wave" has become very popular locally, and this season will find more of it being put out by our growers than ever.

Some Soils Better for Beardless Wheats

There are some soils upon which bearded wheat will outyield smooth chaff varieties. Some of these soils are so fertile that a bearded variety of extraordinary strength of straw is required. It is here that "Golden Wave" has the better of most other bearded sorts.

The stalks of "Golden Wave" are very uniform in height—all long. All heads are about the same distance from the ground. It is possibly from this trait that "Golden Wave" takes its name. A field of this golden-chaffed wheat, even all over, is truly significant of its name.

Great Rust Resisting Variety

Please do not misunderstand. We do not claim any wheat handled to be rust-proof or fly-proof. Such wheats do not exist. But some varieties do resist attacks of fly and rust better than others. This is the case with "Golden Wave." Its thick-walled stem and exceptional stiffness have been responsible. "Golden Wave" has stood unharmed in land where other wheats went

down. In the "off" wheat years, "Golden Wave" will be found yielding a satisfactory crop of straw and well filled-out grain, even if not on the richest soils.

The head shown is a type head of "Golden Wave"—actual photograph—natural size. Note the exceptional length for a bearded wheat. By actual count, there are 58 grains in this head.

"Golden Wave" a Reliable Yielder

"Golden Wave" produces uniformly good crops. Yields in excess of 40 bushels per acre on large fields are not uncommon with "Golden Wave." Last year, Mr. S. Mumma, one of our growers, threshed out over 800 bushels of "Golden Wave" he had produced on twenty acres. This year he has a much larger tract growing "Golden Wave," and judging from present appearance of his fields his yield is going to duplicate if not better last year's. In fact, all the "Golden Wave" now growing here is bearing promise of extraordinary results.

If you grow bearded wheat you cannot afford to pass "Golden Wave" without trial. It has proven a wonderful variety—well worthy of your giving it a chance. You will like "Golden Wave" if you like a bearded wheat.



Head of "Golden Wave"
(Beards Partly Clipped)

Lancaster Fulcaster

Bearded.

Chaff—white.

Grain—hard, large, dark red, longberry type.

Straw—stiff, long.

Ripens—early.

Sow 1¾ bu. per acre.

A standard variety—among bearded wheats—a great favorite among our trade—improved from the old "Fulcaster" Wheat. In years when weather has been generally unfavorable to successful crops "Lancaster Fulcaster" has been making good average yields.

The farmer who has not been able to get satisfactory results on thin soils will be getting insurance on his wheat by seeding "Lancaster Fulcaster." This is just as true where soils are rich or even moderately fertile. "Lancaster Fulcaster" is a wheat of such thorough breeding that it is well adapted for any of these conditions.

Right here among our growers average yields of "Lancaster Fulcaster" for four successive years have run 37 bushels per acre. "Lancaster Fulcaster" yields long, stiff, white-chaffed straw—medium length heads, with large and plump, hard, red kernels. The stocks of "Lancaster Fulcaster" we offer cannot be beaten for perfection of grain at any price, and the reader will not be disappointed with any investment he makes in "Lancaster Fulcaster."



Field of Lancaster Fulcaster

Red Wave

Beardless.

Chaff—red.

Grain—large, long, hard, dark red.

Straw—long, thick-walled.

Ripens—mid-season.

Sow 1½ to 1¾ bu. per acre.

be naturally rich or sufficient fertilizer must be added to fill out the immense heads. If you don't feed your land well, better not seed "Red Wave," for feed is needed to bring out "Red Wave," just as sure as it takes feed to insure best results with cows capable of heavy production of butter or milk. In good hands, "Red Wave" has yielded from 40 to 46 bu. per acre on large acreages.

Medium early, "Red Wave" should be left stand about three days longer before cutting than you would let very early sorts. "Red Wave" grows long in the straw, stands up and resists storm remarkably well. The berry of "Red Wave" is large, dark red in color—a variety that does not shatter easily, its thick, brown chaff covering the grain securely.

If you treat "Red Wave" right—give it a good start with good land and enough plant food—"Red Wave" will serve you abundantly well in return.

"Red Wave" is one of the best smooth-chaff wheats—was Bred by Mr. A. N. Jones, Wheat Breeder, of New York State. Mr. Jones has been awarded first place by the United States Department of Agriculture as originator and improver of American Wheats.

"Red Wave" succeeds on most any kind of soil. We have observed that "Red Wave" does best where the soil is not too rich in lime. For sandy or gravelly soils "Red Wave" is very popular.

"Red Wave" grows exceptionally long heads (some from 4 to 6 inches) with grains closely set. To fill these out, the soil for "Red Wave" must

Four-Rowed Fultz

Beardless.

Chaff—white.

Grain—very plump, medium size, hard, red.

Straw—medium to long, very stiff.

Ripens—extremely early.

Sow 1½ bu. per acre.

"Four-Rowed Fultz" is no stranger on the Hoffman Wheat List. It has earned for itself a permanent place on many farms. Was brought to our attention ten years ago by the Department of Agriculture. "Four-Rowed Fultz" is a most reliable yielder on rich soils and ranks high on land that is but fairly fertile.

"Four-Rowed Fultz" is a most dependable variety. Its past records for satisfactory yields keeps it well among the leaders of smooth chaff wheats.

Earliest and Very Stiff in Straw

Unsurpassed for hardness—yields uniformly heavy year after year. "Four-Rowed Fultz" has numerous records of 40 bushels per acre on large tracts of average land. On smaller tracts of select land as much as 50 bushels per acre has been harvested.

Straw is of medium length—strong and stiff—and does not lodge on the richest soils. Berry is red and hard—medium size—plump—blocky.

The heads of "Four-Rowed Fultz" will be interesting to the watchful farmer. This variety has a tendency to produce spikelets composed of four grains of wheat arranged in a row. These spikelets are close together—a row of them on each side of the stem—together making a very compact head of wheat. The heads are only of medium length but, because of the way they are built up, oftentimes contain more wheat than some other varieties that are much longer.

Russian Red

Chaff—brown, smooth.

Berry—medium size, hard, dark red.

Straw—long, stiff.

Ripens—early.

Sow 1¾ bu. per acre.

but it is a dependable, worthy type. Any wheat included on the Hoffman List has more than ordinary merit.

An extremely hardy winter wheat, noted especially for its freedom from disease and resistance to rust. "Russian Red" is an offspring from the old "Pool" Wheat and has traits very similar to the "Harvest King." It is a reliably good yielder. Straw is long and stiff. Where land is well prepared and fertilized, "Russian Red" will respond nicely—even in moderately fertile soils "Russian Red" will give a good account of itself. Lack of space prevents further description of the "Russian Red" variety.



Field of Price's Wonder

Price's Wonder

Bearded. **Chaff—white.**
Grain—hard, plump, superior milling qualities.
Straw—tall, stiff, uniform.
Ripens—medium early.
Sow $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bu. per acre.

This variety was bred by Mr. R. H. Price of Virginia, and by careful selection and attention it was made to yield one-third more wheat than other kinds of wheat that grew near it and under exact conditions. Four years ago we heard of "Price's Wonder" and brought it here from its birthplace. Since then it has been improved and strengthened in Lancaster County soils and now is nearing the lead among bearded wheats. One harvest since here, Mr. Erb, one of our growers, threshed out 681 bushels from 16 acres,—another, Mr. Nolt, had 481 bushels from 12 acres.

"Price's Wonder" is an exceptional stooler. You need sow only $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre. "Price's Wonder" grows very uniform on the field—heads are all about the same distance from the ground. The straw is much stiffer than the average run of bearded wheats. Grains of "Price's Wonder" are large, dark red, of very attractive appearance and milling qualities. If you want a bearded wheat of merit you will be pleased with "Price's Wonder."



The above 12-Sheaf Shock of "Harvest King" is Good
for One Bushel of Wheat

Harvest King

Beardless. **Chaff—red.**
Grain—hard, dark red,
 longberry.
Straw—medium to long, stiff.
Ripens—very early.
Sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ bu. per acre.

"Harvest King" is one of the hardest red wheats. Will stand extreme winters—does well in all kinds of soils.

The success of "Harvest King" is responsible for the Hoffman Seed Business. It was this variety of wheat 19 years ago that produced such an exceptional crop on the Hoffman Home-

stead Farm that many neighbors bought some of it for seed. "Harvest King" is a wonderful stooler for a smooth wheat. It grows a tall and very stiff straw. This wheat has numerous credits for yields of over 40 bushels per acre on large areas, and has gone slightly past the 50 bushel mark on smaller fields. "Harvest King" has never given us less than 30 bushels per acre. The brown covered heads of "Harvest King" always bend over with their weight of grain.

"Harvest King" is very nearly always closed out much in advance of the sowing season—the demand generally being much greater than the supply at hand. If you select "Harvest King," don't put off ordering it. Do it early—soon as you receive this Wheat Book. It will be your surest plan.

HOW TO GET A CROP OF WHEAT

The average American farmer needs information in regard to culture of wheat. This is proven by the fact that the average yield of wheat per acre in the United States is the lowest of any of the leading wheat producing countries of the world except Russia.

England's yield per acre is 33.4 bushels, Germany's 30.7 bushels, France averages 20.1 bushels, Hungary 18.1 bushels. Our country yields only 14.8 bushels per acre—not very creditable to us.

We can equal England and Germany for we have newer and richer land—cheaper and better farm machinery, lower priced fertilizer, better climatic conditions, and more available information. Further evidence of our ability to grow more wheat per acre is furnished by the attested records of many individual cases, where 40, 45, and even 50 bushels of wheat have been grown per acre.

BIG CROPS COUNT BETTER THAN BIG PRICES. This thought we would pass along—that while good prices of wheat are beneficial to the grower—it is big crops that count fastest in making profits.

CULTURE. Wheat does best in a medium to heavy silt or clay loam soil. Wheat requires a loose seed bed at the surface, but a compact and well settled bed underneath. If plowing is done early, so that the plowed ground has a chance to settle, deep plowing will be preferred, as wheat has an extensive root system. Whenever a heavy sod or heavy growth is to be turned under for wheat the plowing should be early. If early plowing can not be accomplished, in such cases it is imperative that the ground be worked by heavy rolling and other methods until there is a firm bed underneath.

The later plowing is done the shallower it should be, although shallow, early plowing is not advisable. Excessive deep plowing, 8 to 10 inches, is never desirable for wheat, even if plowing is done early. Six to seven inches is correct for most soils, but if the plowing must be postponed until nearly seed time it is better to plow only five inches deep. A compact subsoil should be the aim. A loose subsoil, either from late deep plowing or the turning under of great masses of organic matter, is the principal cause of wheat freezing out.



Thorough Harrowing

This can not be overdone. Harrowing and soil preparation in general is too often underdone. The ground should be free of clods and as near being pulverized as possible. Whenever you are still in doubt as to whether your land is ready to seed, give it at least one more going over with the harrow.

There must be no air spaces left where the wheat seeds are deposited. The first roots from the seed are very tender and cannot subsist among clods. Wheat put into an ill-prepared soil starts at a disadvantage that is sure to result in weak and tender plants. Let us repeat that tillage of soil can not be overdone where wheat is to be planted.

When to Sow Wheat

There is a tendency to sow too early. In the North, Winter Wheat should not be sown until after the first fall frost. No special time can be set. Much depends on climate, soil, season, etc. Judgment must be used. The State Agricultural Departments of Pennsylvania and all the states adjoining have made thorough investigations of the best time to sow in their respective states. They have even issued maps dividing up the states into zones to indicate the best time for seeding

in every section. These zone maps, with advice as to their use, are distributed free. Farmers will do well to write to their State Agricultural Department for a copy. The time of seeding is closely related with the matter of the Hessian Fly, which is perhaps the worst pest growing wheat has to contend with. As a general rule, late seeding may be advised. Early seeding enables the Hessian Fly to find a place to lodge its brood and gain a foothold from the very start.

The adult **Hessian Fly** is an almost black, two-winged fly, resembling the mosquito. They remain close to the ground and deposit their little pink eggs in the grooves of the upper surfaces of the leaves. The eggs hatch in four to eight days. The young maggots work down the leaf to a place between the leaf sheath and the stalk. Here they feed, reach maturity, and transform to the flax seed stage. These change again in time to the adult fly. The fly's appearance is in swarms. The time depends on climatic conditions, height above sea level, etc. By delaying seeding until a few days after the fly has appeared the injury will be greatly reduced. As stated above, valuable information as to seed time and appearance of Hessian Fly can be gotten for the asking from the State Agricultural Department of almost every winter wheat growing state.

Seed Selection

One reason Europe excels the United States in wheat growing is that in Europe the importance of sowing clean, select, graded seed of large size has been recognized for centuries. Seed is the parent of the crop. Poor parents produce poor crops. We must learn here not to sow any wheat that has not been thoroughly re-cleaned. In Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, and Ontario, experiments conducted over a series of years showed that heavy seed wheat yielded an average of 4.1 bushels per acre over light seed.

In the Indiana, Ohio, and Tennessee Experiment Stations, large seed gave an increased yield of 3.6 bushels per acre.

The conclusion from above tests is that seed should be thoroughly cleaned and graded before seeding. Those who buy their Seed Wheat should buy only the highest graded seed that is available. Farmers who sow from their own crops should possess

a good fanning mill, fully equipped with numerous screens and having strong wind power to clean and grade their seed wheat. The best farm size mill we know of for this purpose is "The Clipper," fully described and illustrated on inside of back cover of this issue. Besides being the best farm mill, the "Clipper" is inexpensive and no farmer can afford not to have one of them.

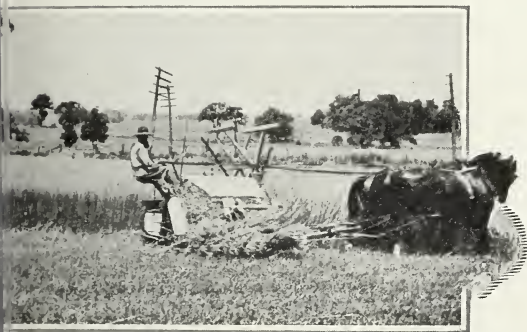
Varieties of Wheat

There are many different types and varieties of wheat. Every farmer should try to get the kind best adapted to his soil and climate, and to fit in his scheme of farming. He should, of course, get a heavy yielder. There is a vast difference. There may be difference in yield of two varieties grown under same conditions of as much as ten bushels per acre. This fact makes it imperative that wheat growers find the variety that under their soil and climatic conditions will be the most productive to farm. It is in this matter that we who issue this booklet can be of assistance to the wheat grower. We have produced wheat for seed purposes for 19 years. Nearly every variety known has been tried by us and the few varieties that we offer for seed represent the very choicest, from the standpoint of heavy yield and other important considerations, that it is possible to find.

Our equipment for cleaning and grading is the most modern, so that we are in position to furnish Seed Wheat of both the best variety and best grade that the most particular farmer can wish for.

Varieties fully described on preceding pages.

(Continued on Next Page)



Field of Leap's Prolific
See Pages 2 and 3 for Description

Smooth or Bearded Varieties

Which do the best? There can't be a definite answer. In some communities Bearded varieties seem to thrive better than the Smooth. In others the Smooth varieties are preferred. The average Bearded variety will be safer to sow on light, thin soils than the average smooth sorts.

On very rich soils the average Smooth varieties stand up better than the Bearded sorts. As a rule Bearded varieties do not shell so freely as the average Smooth wheats. There are marked exceptions to these rules. We offer Smooth wheats that do not shatter easily and that thrive on thin soils. Also Bearded wheats that stand up and yield heavily on rich soils. The matter of soft straw can be overcome by intelligent fertilization. Varieties that shell easily are generally big yielders and a little care in handling will reduce the loss to a minimum. No one should despise a variety of wheat because it has a fault. The best wheat may have a single fault that will be as nothing aside of its many strong advantages.

How Much to Sow Per Acre

This is different in different communities. Some of our best customers sow as little as a bushel—others as much as two bushels. We believe that if good, plump, graded seed is sown, that the quantity may be greatly reduced. Varieties differ as to their stooling properties. Wheat large in the berry requires more bushels per acre than wheat small in the berry. As a rule wheat growers sow too much rather than too little.

Fertilizer

The proper analysis will depend on your soil which differs in every community. For average soils a fertilizer analyzing 2% ammonia, 8% phosphoric acid, 4% potash, may be used. If soil is thin with a tendency to grow short straw more ammonia should be used. If soil produces long straw less ammonia may be applied and more phosphoric acid. If potash is known to be lacking, same should be applied in larger quantities. Intelligence and judgment must be employed along with a study of conditions of soils as revealed by observing other crops. In a general way it may be said that ammonia makes for the size of plant growth or length of straw. Phosphoric acid is needed for stiffness of straw and potash for filling out the heads with full sized grain. 200 to 500 pounds per acre may be applied with safety and with profit.

Since the world wars, not all the desirable ingredients of a fertilizer can be procured. This requires that fixed formulas must be modified and even abandoned entirely. Until normal conditions again prevail, farmers must do the very best they can in the matter of fertilizer with the different brands that are available.

Top Dressing

When wheat comes through the winter in a weak and impoverished condition, it is desirable to top dress with 100 pounds per acre of a commercial fertilizer rich in ammonia. This will be of general benefit in starting the plants off quickly and causing them to stool more vigorously.

Our Service in Seed Wheat

is to furnish good farmers—clean, graded winter seed wheat of the best varieties, grown in the best soils—at moderate prices.

There is no better source of wheat for seed purposes in the world than Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

There is no better list of hardy, vigorous, productive varieties than this one.

No seedsman anywhere is better equipped to clean and grade wheat for seed.

None can handle seed wheat more economically.

Our prices are not higher—rather lower than others charge.

If you take advantage of our service—do it without delay. The early customer gets the exact variety he wants—the late one may have a limited choice—the very late one may be disappointed. We always sell out.

Don't Overlook—Bags are Free—Freight Prepaid. See Offers No. 1 and No. 2 inside front cover. These are big items to you. Other seed firms don't quote you prices this way.

HOFFMAN'S TIMOTHY SEED

Timothy is very hardy—will easily live through extreme hot or cold weather. Sown with Clover Seed, Medium Red Clover, Alsike Clover, or both—Timothy will produce best kind of pasture. It is not best suited for a permanent pasture when sown alone as it will run out in the course of a few years. For early Spring pasture, Timothy is a good grass. Timothy does best on rich land. Some other grasses are better adapted for thin and less fertile soils.

Good Seed Important

Don't buy a poor grade of Timothy Seed. Even a dollar per bushel less for your seed may be costing you several tons of hay at "hay-making." Poor seed, not to speak of the weeds in it, will not grow. What does come through is weak and produces few stalks and seed heads. It does not take a Business Farmer long to figure how wise it is to put his money—time too—into reliable seed. Hoffman's Timothy Seed will fill the bill. Three grades are offered.

"Farmers Choice" Timothy is never allowed to be less than 99½% in purity—always highest in germination. When you buy "Hoffman's Farmers Choice" Timothy Seed you are buying the soundest seed that is on the market. "Farmers Choice" Timothy is free of dangerous weed seeds, the greater part of the ½ of 1% being Clover and Alsike, harmless fibre, or other grass seeds. "Farmers Choice" sales are greatly increasing every year—surely the best evidence we can give you of its being the best to be had. Less than one-fourth of the Timothy Seed in America can be cleaned into "Farmers Choice" quality.

"Northwest" Timothy is the most stylish seed you have ever seen. Plump in the berry, clean, beautiful in color—not necessarily cleaner or of higher germination than "Farmers Choice." But "Northwest" is the choicest selection of the seed grown in the states of the North Rocky Mountain district—produced in shorter seasons—hence believed to be slightly earlier—a bit more hardy—and to produce a somewhat ranker growth than the seed brought from the great Middle West. The supply of "Northwest" Timothy in our warehouse at this writing has a purity test of 99.86%, absolutely free of dangerous weed seeds. The supply of "Northwest" Timothy is rather limited. If you happen to order when stocks of it have been sold we will take the liberty to substitute "Farmers Choice" and will refund you the difference in cost.

"Safe" Timothy—as its name tells you—is safe to sow. It always runs above 99% in purity—the other 1% being made up mostly of Clover or Alsike, which do no harm. The grades commonly sold by the average country dealer are not up to "Safe" Timothy. This brand will suit the buyer who wishes to save money without running the risk of getting serious weeds in his seed.

Prices. As markets are so unsettled, prices of Timothy are changing all through the season, and hence cannot be printed in this "Wheat Book." Please note present prices on "Latest Price List" enclosed herewith. If you should not buy Timothy Seed at once—write us later on. Copies of "Latest Price List" are always on hand and we will gladly mail you one any time you ask us for it.

Very Important. Do not overlook the fact that Prices on Hoffman's "Latest Price List" include all Bags, free of charge, and in most cases Freight is Prepaid. (See "Freight Paid Offers" Nos. 1 and 2 at bottom of Price List). Others don't quote this way.

MAMMOTH WINTER RYE

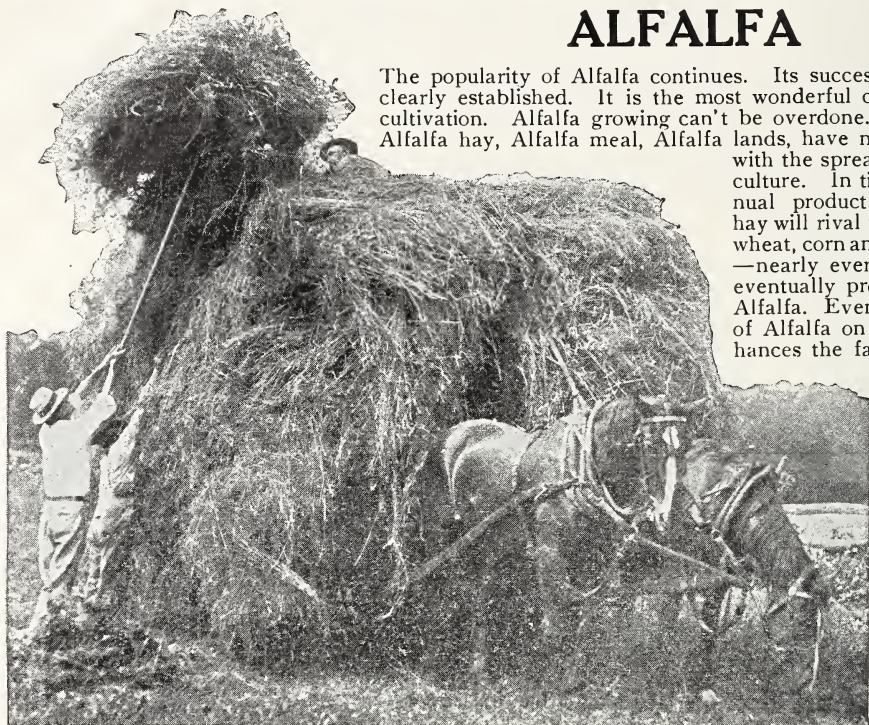
The most popular and widely used variety of Winter Rye. Produces stalk of great length—gives much straw—bears head of white chaff—grain of nice, dark brown kernels. Mammoth Winter Rye is very hardy—will thrive on land that will not produce wheat—may be sown away late in the fall. Its extreme hardiness is ample insurance against any condition of weather or climate. Rye is grown for a cover crop—green manure—for spring or fall pasture, as well as for grain. Sow about 1½ bushels per acre for best results. Our stocks are sound—are of highest germination—re-cleaned carefully—free of fowl seeds.



Head of Timothy

ALFALFA

The popularity of Alfalfa continues. Its success has been clearly established. It is the most wonderful crop now in cultivation. Alfalfa growing can't be overdone. Prices of Alfalfa hay, Alfalfa meal, Alfalfa lands, have not declined with the spread of Alfalfa culture. In time the annual product of Alfalfa hay will rival in value our wheat, corn and oats crops—nearly every farm will eventually produce some Alfalfa. Even now a field of Alfalfa on a farm enhances the farm's value.



**Alfalfa
Hay
Scene**

Alfalfa excels every other forage crop—in yield per acre—in feeding value—as a drouth resister—as a soil enricher. Here in the East it may be cut three times a year. It will yield 3 to 6 tons of the most valuable hay each season. Alfalfa is rich in protein and equal in feeding value to bran.

The importance of a rich protein content in feeds is now very generally understood by dairymen, stock feeders and farmers. This fact is proven by the enormous demand for bran, cotton seed meal and other feeds rich in protein. This urgent demand has forced prices of these feeds to new unheard-of levels. What is the farmer to do about it? He must grow feeds on his own farm that are rich in protein. In this way, only, can he provide, economically, the proteids needed for the formation of flesh and bone—wool and milk. The best of the legumes for this purpose is Alfalfa.

The first cost of starting an Alfalfa field is considerable, but when this cost is divided up between the five to eight years that the field will last without reseeding it becomes smaller for each year's crop than it cost to grow other crops that must be seeded annually or biennially.

An important characteristic of Alfalfa is that it does not impoverish the land upon which it is grown. There is really a constant gain in soil fertility while crop after crop is removed. Alfalfa does not ask the farmer for nitrogen—it gets it from the air. Nitrogen is the most important element in the soil and the one most likely to give out under the strain of growing most other crops. Alfalfa gathers all it needs and deposits great quantities in the soil. The deep penetrating roots bring up from the subsoils phosphorus and potash and store it near the top soil for use of succeeding crops.

Would like you to have our booklet on "How to Grow Alfalfa." Gives full details. You'll like it. It is free if you will ask for it. Write now—while the supply of them lasts.

FACTS ABOUT ALFALFA

"There is no state in the Union in which Alfalfa cannot be successfully grown."

Alfalfa produces from 3 to 7 tons hay to the acre. It has as much protein as Wheat bran.

360 stalks have been grown from one seed. It does not exhaust the soil, it enriches the soil.

It will grow 3 to 5 crops a year. One acre will pasture 20 pigs for 6 months.

Three pounds a day makes a full feed for fattening lambs.

Four to five pounds makes full feed for fattening aged sheep.

Thirty-five pounds makes full feed for fattening steers.

Sheep fed on Alfalfa will gain from 8 to 15 pounds in 75 days and will double with small grain ration added.

Lambs wintered on Alfalfa will produce one to two pounds more of wool than when on the ranch.

Fed to dairy cows Alfalfa maintains the flow of milk equal to June Grass. It can be chopped fine with corn meal.

Such a mixture is worth more a pound than the original corn meal.

"Its long branching roots penetrate far down, push and crowd the earth this way and that, and thus constitute a gigantic subsoiler. As soon as cut, they begin to decay and liberate the vast reservoir of fertilizing matter below the plow, to be drawn upon by other crops for years to come."

Selection of Seed of Most Importance

Unfortunately good Alfalfa seed is not sold from every country store. Indeed, poor seed has been the cause of many poor stands and failures. There has never been an excess of real good seeds. Alfalfa Seed of real merit always sells high in price. Indeed, the highest priced seed in the market is usually the cheapest and safest. The loss resulting from poor seed is much greater than the difference in cost of seed. The loss comes from the labor thrown away, the time sacrificed, and the disappointing yields—not to speak of weeds introduced. Seed should be clean as possible and high in germination. It should be largely bright in color and as plump as possible. A shrunken seed may come up but will never make a real strong plant. Seed grown in the short seasons of the Northern border seems to start better and stronger and surer than that produced further South. Seed produced on irrigated lands is not equal to that produced on unirrigated lands. We have given special attention to selection of Alfalfa Seed Stocks for our 1917 trade. Below you will find our brands described. These were gathered personally by our representative, who went right to the sources of production and selected stocks of seed from first hands that can be relied upon.

It pays well and is an insurance against failure to inoculate Alfalfa Seed. We believe the most highly bred cultures on the market are sold under the commercial name of "Farmogerm." There is other inoculation to be had much lower in price, but we advise the use of "Farmogerm." We sell it. See description and price on page 16.

Hoffman's "North-West" Alfalfa Seed

is the cleanest, brightest, strongest seed from non-irrigated fields in the far Northwest. This includes the districts adjacent to the North Rockies and Black Hills, the most Northern sections where Alfalfa Seed can be matured. Very little of the seed reaches the Eastern markets. "North-West" Alfalfa possesses vigor and hardiness unequalled by seed grown elsewhere. Only a strong, vigorous strain can endure the climatic conditions of the Northland. Feeble plants can't live there. Therefore, the seed matured is only from strong plants of the most hardy types. Most of the quality of seed from this section fit for our North-West brand is eagerly purchased for reseeded right in the states where it is produced. Our stocks were procured with the greatest difficulty and at prices that forbid the possibility of selling as low as the common Alfalfas in the market. However, the price is within reach. We firmly believe that one-fourth less of our "North-West" Alfalfa seed is needed per acre than of the common brands; so that the use of this hardy strain of Alfalfa from the Black Hills and North Rockies is really a matter of economy.

Stocks of the strain are limited, and our customers are advised to order this brand long in advance of seed time.

Hoffman's "Extra" Alfalfa

Hoffman's "Extra" Alfalfa is not a second grade by any means. It represents the very highest possible degree of purity, as well as germination. Beautiful as to color. It is Northern grown, American, unirrigated seed. Not grown as far North as our "North-West" brand but in a latitude that makes it suitable for culture all over the Middle Atlantic States. Hoffman's "Extra" is a grade that very rarely finds its way in Eastern Seed Stores. We have sold Hoffman's "Extra" Alfalfa for years here in the districts served by us and it has given complete satisfaction. It will compare favorably with any competing brand in the market, both in purity and growth. In vigor and hardiness it is second only to our "North-West." See our Price List.

Hoffman's "Safe" Alfalfa

"Safe" Alfalfa is good, clean, American Alfalfa Seed, free from dangerous weed seeds and high in germination. It is grown further South than our "Extra" brand. We can not state definitely whether from irrigated or non-irrigated lands. "Safe" Alfalfa is "safe to sow" and matches in quality nine-tenths of the Alfalfa Seed sown in this country. Indeed, most of the so-called "First Grade" Alfalfa Seed is not equal to our "Safe" brand.

"Grimm" Alfalfa

It is claimed for Grimm Alfalfa that it has larger crowns and a more spreading root system than other strains of Alfalfa, and that Grimm Alfalfa will start better in undrained, wet locations. The reputation of Grimm Alfalfa was made before the splendid hardy and prolific strains were developed in the Black Hills and North Rockies, and at present these new Alfalfas produced in the Northland are close competitors with the Grimm strain. Grimm Seed is held at almost prohibitive prices. Our "North-West" ranks so high in promise and costs so much less that we are not sure it pays to sow Grimm.

We know our "Grimm" Seed to be genuine. It was grown in the Black Hill region. If you order "Grimm," tell us what to do if we are sold out. See latest Price List.

Inoculate your Alfalfa Seed with "Farmogerm." See page 16.



Hay Scenes Like This Result from Good Seed

CLOVERS AND SEED FOR HAY

Medium Red Clover. Known also as "little red" and "June" Clover. It is the common red clover so well known and so largely grown in every section of the United States. It is the most popular grass for spring seeding and along with Timothy forms a combination from which 90% of the hay is made. Sow 4 to 6 quarts per acre.

"Safe" is 99 to 99¼% in purity. Free of dangerous weed seed and better in quality than the average Clover Seed sown.

"Extra" runs 99¼ to 99¾% in purity and is first class seed that will suit the particular farmer. "Extra" Clover is one of the popular brands that has brought us a tremendous trade from the high class farmers served by us.

"Northwest" is as clean (not generally cleaner) than "Extra." As its name indicates, it comes from the far Northwest States adjacent to the Canadian line and Rocky Mountains. Its seed has superior powers of endurance because of the severe conditions under which it is grown.

Mammoth Clover. Known also as "Pea Vine" and "Sapling." This variety appears just like the Medium Red. It grows a little taller and ranker—does better on thin soils. Does not last as long as the Medium Red variety. Sow 4 to 6 quarts per acre.

Crimson Clover is one of the legumes grown largely for soil improvement. It is an annual. Should be sown early in fall to make a cover crop and green manure to turn under the following May or June. It may be seeded in corn fields at last cultivation or by itself in July or August following some summer crop. Crimson Clover should not be seeded with grain crops if the grain crop is to be left for harvest. Sow one peck per acre.

Alsike Clover is fast coming into favor. It is sown mixed with other clovers and catches easily. It makes a fine hay on account of its fine stems. Blossoms almost white. Seeds are small and lighter seeding is required than other clovers.

Economical Mixture. This is made of one-half Clover, one-fourth Alsike and one-fourth Timothy Seed. This is a valuable combination for many purposes. It is economical in price. Free of dangerous weeds—however, cleaning process is not as perfect on account of difference in size and weight of the three grasses out of which it is made.

Sweet Clover (*Melilotus Alba*—White Blossom). Has come into favor and won a place in agriculture. It is a legume. Will thrive where other legumes fail as rich soil is not required. It is biennial and readily eaten by stock if turned in early in Spring when they will quickly learn to eat it. It is valuable also for hay. For hay purposes it must be cut before fully ripe. Will grow from four to six feet tall. It is easily started on land that contains lime. The seed should be inoculated. See page 16. Sow Spring or Fall. Cover one-half inch and roll. Use twenty pounds hulled seed per acre. There is nothing better to bring a worn out field into farmable condition at little labor than Biennial White Blossom *Melilotus*. It is worthy of any good farmer's attention for this purpose. Prices—See Latest Price List.

Sweet Clover (*Melilotus Indica*—Yellow Blossom). This is an annual. We doubt its value and do not handle it.

White Clover. Suitable for lawns. High Grade Seed. Price—See List.

Permanent Hay and Pasture Mixtures. The right grasses—from 12 to 16 in number—in the right proportions are used to make up these mixtures. The highest authorities have been consulted and our practical experience followed. Varieties are used that will make a succession of grasses to be cut or pastured the first season. If the seed is sown carefully, unweeded, under reasonably good conditions, pasturing may begin early in the summer and last until late fall. The sowing is for hay several cuttings may be made during the first season. A large proportion of the grasses used are of a permanent nature and a field once firmly established will last for many years. These mixtures are recommended for either Spring or Fall sowing, 32 lbs. per acre. Two mixtures are made—one for well drained upland sowing, which is called Highland Mixture—the other for lowland meadows, which is called Lowland Mixture. See Price List.

Red Top. This is a valuable grass for either hay or pasture. May be sown either Spring or Fall. Grows slowly in the Spring and ripens with timothy. It is a strong grass. Does not die out. When once well started will spread and supplant other grasses. It, however, is not hard to destroy when it is necessary to plow land for other crops. It succeeds well in any soil and is particularly well adapted for low moist lands. Red Top Seed is sold both solid and in the chaff. Sow 8 to 10 lbs. per acre of solid seed or 20 to 30 lbs. in the chaff. The heavy seed weighs 32 lbs. per bu. The light seed weighs 14 lbs. per bu. Prices—See Latest Price List.

Kentucky Blue Grass. This fine-bladed, rich green, nourishing grass may be sown in the Spring or Fall. It grows more rapidly in cool weather but withstands the effects of the greatest heat. Kentucky Blue Grass does not grow as rapidly as some other grasses but when once started makes the finest pasture. It is one of the best grasses for lawn mixture and for other hay and pasture mixtures. On limestone soils the finest lawns can be started with Kentucky Blue Grass alone; however, we prefer our Lawn Grass Mixture for lawn purposes and for hay or pasture we advocate that other quicker growing grasses be sown with it. Prices—See Latest Price List.

Canada Blue Grass. Very much like the Kentucky except that it is coarser, grows a little more rapidly—good for hay and pasture but not so desirable for lawns. See Latest Price List.

Orchard Grass. This is one of the best grasses. It is valuable both for hay and pasture. It is very succulent and nourishing and is more leafy and of greater length than most other grasses. Orchard Grass grows quickly and bears close cutting and close pasturing. It begins its growth early in the Spring and continues right up till late Fall. It will last for years without the necessity of re-sowing. May be sown either in the Spring or Fall on any kind of soil that is not actually covered with water. Two bushels are required to sow an acre. Prices—See Latest Price List.

Hoffman Lawn Grass. You will get the best possible results with this Lawn Mixture. It is composed of the very best fine-leaved grasses that will produce a green even sward most beautiful in its rich green color and fine texture. Many of the most expensive grasses are used in our mixture. It is not possible to put up a high grade reliable Lawn Grass without using the finest bladed grasses in liberal proportion. Our Lawn Grass is put up with the view of getting the best possible results regardless of the cost of the mixture. Lawns may be started at any time but the results will be surest if same is sown either very early in the Spring or in early Fall. One pound of seed will sow 200 square feet. Upon large lawns 100 lbs. may be used per acre. Prices—See Latest Price List.

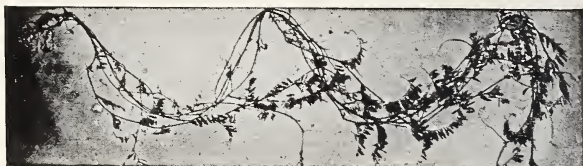
English Rye Grass. Also sold under the more general name of Perennial Rye Grass. Is an extremely valuable grass that makes a rapid growth. Adapted to all soils. May be sown either Spring or Fall. Is a good one for mixtures. Does well with Orchard Grass. When sown alone 30 to 40 lbs. per acre is required. Prices—See Latest Price List.

Bromus Inermis. This grass came originally from Russia. It is now grown largely in the West, where it has become one of the most popular grasses. It is a perennial grass that will stand for years on the same ground without renewing. It wants a rich soil for best results. May be sown from early Spring to late Fall. It withstands heat, drought and frost. It is alike valuable for pasture and hay. Both hay and pasture is greatly relished by cattle and all kinds of stock. It roots so deeply that it is enabled to thrive on the driest soils. It is a good one to sow with other grasses. Bromus Inermis is entitled by its many merits to more general use in the East. Sow two to three bus. per acre. It weighs 14 lbs. per bu. Prices—See Latest Price List.

Tall Meadow Oats Grass. Here is a tall rank grass that may be grown on soils that are inferior. It grows quickly and makes a good hay or pasture. It is hardy and will last for years without re-sowing. It is so deeply rooted that it will withstand drouth of any length. This grass becomes green very early in the Spring and remains green late in the Fall. This grass should be more generally known for it is certainly a valuable variety and worthy of the attention of the best farmers. It weighs from 11 to 14 lbs. per bu. Sow from 2 to 3 bu. per acre. This is a valuable grass in mixtures. It is especially adapted to be sown with Orchard Grass, Red Top and similar grasses. It is more expensive than the rye grasses but really one of the most valuable on our list. Prices—See Latest Price List.

and or Hairy Vetch

This is one of the most valuable friends of the farmer. It is valuable alike and at the same time for hay, pasture and for soil improvement. May be sown in the Spring or Fall. It is an annual but it drops its seed freely and will renew itself and last for years. Various Experiment Stations have claimed that the value of an acre of **Sand or Hairy Vetch** to the soil is from \$16 to \$48 in commercial fertilizer. Sown by itself 60 lbs. of seed may be sown per acre. It is however advisable to sow a half bu. of Wheat or Rye with about 50 lbs. of Vetch per acre. The grain sown with it is to act as a support to the Vetch. The advantages of this Vetch over many of the other legumes is that it will thrive in the most barren soils and upbuild them at the same time. We furnish high grade seed. Inoculate this seed with "Farmogerm." Prices—See Latest Price List.

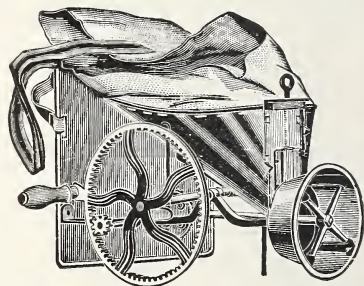


Plant of Hairy Vetch

Dwarf Essex Rape. Fine for cattle, hogs and sheep. It grows quickly in from six to eight weeks. Sown into corn the last cultivation will make a good Fall pasture. May be sown Spring, Summer or Fall. When plowed under, the soil is greatly benefited. Rape will do well in any kind of soil and thrive under almost any conditions. It can be grown at such a small cost per acre that it should be more largely grown. Sow 5 lbs per acre. Prices—See Latest Price List.

The "Cahoon" Seed Sower

The "Cahoon" is accepted everywhere as the world's standard sower. It is the most accurate and the most durable. It is made of steel, iron and brass and will last as long as any farmer and still be as serviceable as when new. Full directions go with every machine. Adjustments are easily made, and it is a pleasure to operate. We send them to our customers packed up in corrugated fibre boxes, by parcel post, postage prepaid for \$3.50 each. See illustration.



National Seeder is accurate, light in weight and inexpensive. Not as durable as the "Cahoon," but if oiled carefully will do good work a long time. \$1, postage prepaid.



may be purchased in advance of the time it is needed and kept on hand ready for use without spoiling. This is due to a peculiar tube that is inserted in each bottle of "Farmogerm" which admits the necessary quantity of pure air and yet keeps out destructive contamination. "Farmogerm" is a pure culture, or growth of nitrogen-fixing bacteria, that has been selected and bred up to transform large amounts of nitrogen from the air into soluble nitrates.

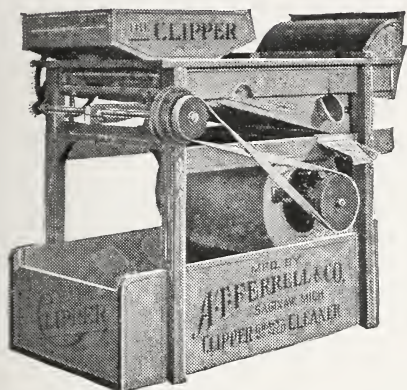
Unless your soil naturally contains the proper bacteria, you cannot successfully grow Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Vetches, Crimson or other Clovers without inoculating your seed. The best form of inoculation is "Farmogerm." Its careful use will insure success of all legume crops if all other ordinary precautions have been taken.

"Farmogerm" will increase the yield, quality, and give quicker growth and earlier maturity. It will increase the food value of legumes, make them grow in new localities, where they can not otherwise be grown. "Farmogerm" will enrich the soil for future crops by assisting the plant to gather at its roots large deposits of nitrogen thereby increasing the fertility and value of the soil. "Farmogerm" means better crops—better soils—less fertilizer—less labor.

"Farmogerm" is endorsed by farmers, Federal Agricultural Department, and by many State Experiment Stations. "Farmogerm" is only useful for legume plants—by which we mean plants that gather nitrogen at the roots. The bacteria is different for each crop. When ordering, state for what you will use "Farmogerm." We recommend "Farmogerm" for Alfalfa, Alsike, Crimson Clover, Sweet Clover, Mammoth Clover, Medium Clover, White Clover, and Vetches.

"Farmogerm" will be furnished by us, delivered to your Post Office or Express Office at the following prices: $\frac{1}{4}$ acre size, 50c; 1 acre size, \$1.50; 5 acre size, \$5.00; 50 acre size, \$45.00; 100 acre size, \$85.00.

If You Grow Your Own Seed You Ne "CLIPPER" CLEANER



The No. 1-B Clipper

The "Clipper" has no worthy Competitor. used by seedsmen almost exclusively. No other cleaner cleans so clean—none other sells so cheaply. The "Clipper" is well made, nicely finished, light running. It will last a lifetime and earn its cost every year it is used on a well conducted farm.

The "Clipper" Screen Outfit is very complete for the work required and contains screens for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, Red and Alsike Clovers, Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Timothy, Millet, Flax, Peas, Beans, Cow Peas, Soy Beans, grading Seed Corn, cleaning clover containing buckhorn, plantain or ripple, cleaning timothy seed containing pepper grass and sorrel; also Cane seed, Milo Maize, Kaffir Corn and separating corn from oats.

The Vertical Air Blast of the "Clipper" is a feature that no other cleaner has, and it makes possible the most difficult separations that can be made from seed grain, if the belt is properly adjusted on the pulleys, so as to get the correct speed of the fan and if the turning is regular, you can remove the light grains from the heavy, to the extent that the weight of the grain being cleaned can be raised from three to five pounds per bushel. "Clipper" Cleaners are used by Agricultural Colleges, Experiment Stations, seed breeders, Seedsmen generally in the United States, Canada, Europe, Australia, South America, and New Zealand, in fact, all over the world.

No. 1-B "Clipper" is a farm size hand mill that will clean twenty bushels Seed Wheat per hour, or ten bushels Clover or Timothy Seed per hour. Dimensions are: length, 4 ft. 8 in.; width, 2 ft. 2 in.; height, 3 ft. 8 in.; weight, crated, 185 pounds.

Twelve Screens, 19 in. wide and 22 1/4 in. long, go with the No. 1-B Mill, an outfit suitable for cleaning Seed Wheat, rye, oats, corn, barley, peas, beans, clover, timothy seed, other grass seed, garden and vegetable seeds.

Plain Directions for Separating go with each mill. These are so easily understood that anyone can learn in a few minutes how to make the most delicate separations.

Price of No. 1-B Clipper is \$28.00. Freight paid to any railroad station in the United States, East of the Mississippi River.

The No. 2-B Clipper does exactly the same work as the No. 1-B. Its capacity per hour is 25 bu. grain and 15 bu. grass seed. The screens (12 in number) are 6 in. wider than the No. 1-B screens. Dimensions of No. 2-B are 4 ft. 8 in. long, 2 ft. 8 in. wide, 3 ft. 8 in. high. Crated weight, 210 lbs. No. 2-B can be run easily by hand for cleaning grass seed, but for cleaning grain some kind of power should be applied—1/2 horse power is sufficient.

Price of No. 2-B Clipper is \$38.00. Freight paid to any railroad station in the United States, East of the Mississippi River.

We give here, **Sectional View of "Clipper" Cleaners**, which is the same for No. 1-B and No. 2-B, showing Vertical Air Shaft, Dust Hood, Grain Box, and other special features of the "Clipper" Cleaners.

FIG. 1—SHOE, with two receiving grooves for screens. The screens are securely held in place by a compressing rod.

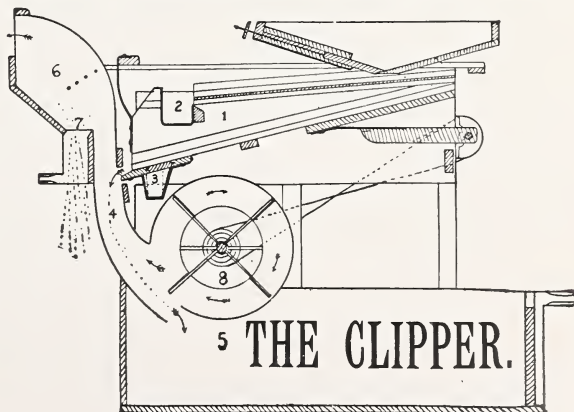
FIG. 2—STRAW-SPOUT, for carrying off large particles, straw, etc., etc.

FIG. 3—SCREENING SPOUT, for removing sand, fine seeds, etc. It is opened by pulling out slide, above spout.

FIG. 4—VERTICAL AIR SHAFT, through which the draft passes upward, carrying off chaff, dust, etc., through Dust Hood (see Fig. 6). The perfect grain and seed fall and pass out at Fig. 5 into the Grain Box, which will hold 5 bushels. It has a Lifting Board at the end, which allows the contents to be easily scooped into sacks. Our Grain Box prevents waste, makes sweeping floors unnecessary, and also furnishes convenient storage for screens and all detachable parts of the machine, when not in use.

FIG. 6—DUST HOOD through which chaff, dust and worthless matter are discharged. All light, imperfect and foreign grain and seeds are discharged at opening (see Fig. 7).

FIG. 8—FAN, with iron arms, fitted on turned steel shafting, equipped with Cone Pulley. This allows changing the speed of the Fan, which is necessary to properly clean grain and seeds of varying weights.



an Lancaster County Seed Wheat

GROWN IN THE HEART OF THE MOST
PROLIFIC WHEAT SOILS IN THE WORLD

HOFFMAN'S WHEATS
INCLUDE THE MOST
PROLIFIC VARIETIES
OF EVERY TYPE

HOFFMAN'S CLEANING
EQUIPMENT INCLUDES
EVERY MODERN IDEA
FOR PERFECT WORK



Cutting Wheat for Seed on the Hoffman Homestead Farm

HOFFMAN'S "FARMER'S CHOICE" BRAND

TIMOTHY SEED

PURE—CLEAN—HIGHEST GERMINATION

HOFFMAN'S FARM SEEDS

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